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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/611,452 | 06/30/2003 | Michael J. Castillo | 42P16965 | 1618 |

8791 7590 06/12/2007

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| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| PATHAK, SUDHANSHU C | |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2611 | |

| MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|---|---|
| 06/12/2007 | PAPER |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/611,452 | CASTILLO, MICHAEL J. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Sudhanshu C. Pathak | 2611 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *March 20th, 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-8,10-19 and 21-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-8,10-19 and 21-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *June 30th, 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 3-8, 10-19 & 21-30 are pending in the application.

2. Claims 2, 9 & 20 have been canceled.

### *Response to Arguments*

3. Applicant's arguments, filed in amendment dated March 20th, 2007, with respect to the "claim objections" have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the claim objections have been withdrawn.

4. Applicant's arguments, filed in amendment dated March 20th, 2007, with respect to the "claim rejections (101)" have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the claim objections have been withdrawn.

5. Applicant's arguments, filed in amendment dated March 20th, 2007, with respect to the "claim rejections (102 & 103)" have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 3-7 (method) & 8, 10-15 (apparatus) & 16-18 (system) & 19, 21-22 (means) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (PG PUB 2002/0126752 A1) in view of Wee et al. (PG PUB 2003/0041257 A1).

In regards to Claims 1, 19 & 30, Kim discloses a method (apparatus) comprising: decoding a digital data stream received at a video decoder (Abstract, line 6 & Paragraph 6 & Paragraph 63, lines 1-5 & Fig. 1, element 10 & Fig.'s 2-3, element 103) passing a decoded data stream to an encoder (Abstract, line 11 & Paragraph 6 & Paragraph 63, lines 14-16 & Fig. 1, element 30 & Fig.'s 2-3, elements 202, 300); and encoding the decoded data stream at a bit rate below a bit rate of the digital data stream to form a lower bit rate data stream (Abstract, lines 5-6 & Paragraphs 2, 6 & Paragraph 47-48 & Paragraph 63, lines 5-7, 14-15 & Fig. 2, elements 202, 300, 600 & Fig. 3, elements 202, 300) {Interpretation: The reference discloses a method for decoding a video signal and down sampling and encoding the decoded signal. Furthermore, down sampling produces a lower bit rate data stream so as to convert a high definition video stream to a standard definition bit stream}. Kim further discloses down sampling the data stream prior to passing the decoded data stream (Abstract, lines 4-6 & Fig. 3, elements 300 & Paragraph 47, lines 6-10 & Paragraph 63, lines 5-7 & Paragraph 116). However, Kim does not disclose dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream by a look up table.

Wee discloses transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream (Paragraph 4, lines 4-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data

stream and this is implemented in the apparatus (method) as described in Kim so as to be able to match the resolution to the display capabilities and the channels time varying characteristics. Furthermore, there is no criticality in implementing a look up table so as to adjust the down sampling this is a matter of design choice depending on the various display interfaces supported.

In regards to Claims 3 & 21, Kim in view of Wee discloses a method (apparatus) as described above. Kim further discloses storing data corresponding to the lower bit rate data stream in a non-volatile storage medium (Fig.'s 1, 3, 8, element "storage" & Paragraph 12 & Paragraph 15, line 4) {Interpretation: The reference discloses storing the data corresponding to a lower bit rate on a hard disk which is a non-volatile storage medium as is also disclosed in the instant application on Page 1, Paragraph 3, lines 8-10}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee satisfies the limitations of the claims.

In regards to Claims 4, Kim in view of Wee discloses a method as described above. Wee further discloses encrypting the lower bit rate data stream (Fig. 3, element 310 & Fig. 7, elements 706 Fig. 16, element 1620 & Paragraph 8, lines 6-9), and busing the encrypted data stream to a distribution interface (Fig. 5, elements 516 & Paragraph 3, lines 1-4 & Paragraph 4, lines 9-14 & Paragraph 6, lines 1-12 & Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 79 & Paragraphs 96-97) {Interpretation: The limitation of busing the encrypted data to a distribution interface is interpreted in light of the specification i.e. transmitting the encrypted data to a display device or a distribution

device. The reference discloses transcoding including encrypting the data stream over wired or wireless systems (networks) comprising various different clients including stationary receiving nodes, mobile nodes each further comprising different displays. Furthermore, each display has it own format or interface; furthermore, transmitting the encrypted data over a wired network inherently requires a bus}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches encrypting the lower bit rate data stream and busing the encrypted lower bit rate data stream to a distribution interface and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to provide a secure communication path between multiple different clients to receive and display data accurately. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that each device has it own distribution (display) interface so as to receive the data transmitted appropriately.

In regards to Claim 5, Kim in view of Wee discloses a method as described above. Wee discloses transcoding the streaming data depending on the capacity of the client devices displays and computational capabilities (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4 & Paragraph 97 & Paragraph 98, lines 10-16). Wee further discloses streaming the lower bit rate data over a wireless channel, and a more high data rate stream over a wireline channel (Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 98, lines 1-9 & Paragraph 223, lines 4-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches transcoding the digital data stream depending on the client devices displays and computational capabilities and further

the channel conditions, and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to provide a high bit stream to a local device, depending on it capability, and further a lower bit rate stream to remote client device depending on the channel conditions, so as to avoid the corruption of the data due to the channel noise.

In regards to Claims 6 & 22, Kim in view of Wee discloses a method (apparatus) as described above. Wee discloses wirelessly transmitting the lower bit rate data stream to a display device (Paragraph 9, lines 1-12 & Paragraph 10, lines 1-8 & Paragraph 96). Therefore, it would have been obvious to o0ne of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches wirelessly transmitting the lower bit data stream to a display device and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to be able to transmit the desired data to wireless client devices, thus satisfying the limitations of the claim.

In regards to Claim 7, Kim in view of Wee discloses a method as described above. Kim further discloses a video transcoding apparatus for converting a specific bit rate of MPEG bit stream into a different rate of MPEG stream (Abstract, lines 1-4, 15-17) {Interpretation: The reference discloses converting a HD rated MPEG stream into a NTSC-rated MPEG stream}. Kim further discloses an MPEG encoder (Fig. 3, element 202) {Interpretation: It is inherent in an MPEG encoder to perform compression}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee satisfies the limitations of the claims.

In regards to Claim 8, Kim discloses an apparatus comprising: a video decoder for decoding a digital data stream (Abstract, line 6 & Paragraph 6 & Paragraph 63, lines 1-5 & Fig. 1, element 10 & Fig.'s 2-3, element 103) {Interpretation: The decoder decodes an MPEG2 bit stream, therefore a digital input interface is inherent}; an encoder coupled to the video decoder to encode a decoded data stream (Paragraphs 6, 12 & Paragraph 47, lines 16-20 & Paragraph 63, lines 14-15 & Fig. 1, element 30 & Fig. 2, elements 202, 300, 600 & Fig. 3, element 202) {Interpretation: The reference discloses encoding the decoded bit stream} and a non-volatile storage medium (Fig.'s 1, 3, 8, element "storage" & Paragraph 12 & Paragraph 15, line 4) {Interpretation: The reference discloses storing the data corresponding to a lower bit rate on a hard disk which is a non-volatile storage medium as is also disclosed in the instant application on Page 1, Paragraph 3, lines 8-10}. Kim further discloses downsampling logic to down sample a data stream ((Abstract, lines 5-6 & Paragraphs 2, 6 & Paragraph 47-48 & Paragraph 63, lines 5-7, 14-15 & Fig. 2, elements 202, 300, 600 & Fig. 3, elements 202, 300) {Interpretation: The reference discloses a method for decoding a video signal and down sampling and encoding the decoded signal. Furthermore, down sampling produces a lower bit rate data stream so as to convert a high definition video stream to a standard definition bit stream}. However, Kim does not disclose dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream.

Wee discloses transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats

(Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream (Paragraph 4, lines 4-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream and this is implemented in the apparatus (method) as described in Kim so as to be able to match the resolution to the display capabilities and the channels time varying characteristics.

In regards to Claim 10, Kim in view of Wee discloses an apparatus as described above. Wee discloses transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses encryption and a decryption engine (Fig. 3, elements 302, 310 & Fig. 4, elements 402, 406 & Fig. 7, elements 706 & Fig. 11, element 1104 & Fig. 12, element 1202 & Fig. 7, element 706 & Fig. 16, element 1610, 1630 & Paragraph 8, lines 6-9), and busing the encrypted data stream to a distribution interface (Fig. 5, elements 516 & Paragraph 3, lines 1-4 & Paragraph 4, lines 9-14 & Paragraph 6, lines 1-12 & Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 79 & Paragraphs 96-97) {Interpretation: The reference discloses decrypting the received data stream and transcoding including encrypting the data stream over wired or wireless systems (networks) comprising various different clients}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches encrypting/decrypting engines and this is implemented in the apparatus as described in Kim so as to provide a

secure communication path between multiple different clients to receive and display data accurately.

In regards to Claims 11-12, Kim in view of Wee discloses an apparatus as described above. Kim further discloses a video transcoding apparatus for converting a specific bit rate of MPEG bit stream into a different rate of MPEG stream (Abstract, lines 1-4, 15-17) {Interpretation: The reference discloses converting a HD rated MPEG stream into a NTSC-rated MPEG stream}. Kim further discloses an MPEG encoder (Fig. 3, element 202) {Interpretation: It is inherent in an MPEG encoder to perform compression}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee satisfies the limitations of the claims.

In regards to Claim 13-14, Kim in view of Wee discloses an apparatus as described above. Wee discloses transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses a local area network interface and a wireless interface (Paragraph 6, lines 9-15 & Paragraph 10, lines 1-7 & Paragraph 96) {Interpretation: The reference discloses a wireless network and a wired network. The wired network is interpreted as a local area network. Furthermore, the reference discloses transmitting data as "UDP" packets i.e. internet protocol packets which are over a local network.}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee discloses implementing the transcoder so as to operate on both a wired

network and a wireless network and this is implemented in the apparatus as described in Kim so as to provide seamless coverage of data over various types of networks.

In regards to Claim 15, Kim discloses an apparatus as described above. Kim further discloses a host processor coupled to the video decoder (Fig. 2, elements 103, 800, "microprocessor"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee satisfies the limitations of the claims.

In regards to Claim 16, Kim discloses a system comprising a video decoder including a downsampler for decoding a digital data stream (Abstract, line 6 & Paragraph 6 & Paragraph 63, lines 1-5 & Fig. 1, element 10 & Fig.'s 2-3, element 103); an encoder coupled to the video decoder to encode a decoded data stream at a bit rate below a bit rate of the digital data stream to form a lower bit rate data stream (Abstract, lines 5-6 & Paragraphs 2, 6 & Paragraph 47-48 & Paragraph 63, lines 5-7, 14-15 & Fig. 2, elements 202, 300, 600 & Fig. 3, elements 202, 300) {Interpretation: The reference discloses a method for decoding a video signal and down sampling and encoding the decoded signal. Furthermore, down sampling produces a lower bit rate data stream so as to convert a high definition video stream to a standard definition bit stream, wherein the downsampled bit stream is encoded}. However, Kim does not disclose a wireless interface operably coupled to the video decoder to transmit the video stream at the bit rate below the bit rate of the source

stream; and a display to receive and display the video stream. Furthermore, Kim does not disclose dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream.

Wee discloses a system for transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses transmitting the lower bit data stream to a display device (Fig. 5, elements 516 & Paragraph 3, lines 1-4 & Paragraph 4, lines 9-14 & Paragraph 6, lines 1-12 & Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 79 & Paragraphs 96-97) {Interpretation: The reference discloses transmitting the encoded data stream to a display device or a distribution device. The reference discloses transmitting the data stream over wired or wireless systems (networks) comprising various different clients including stationary receiving nodes, mobile nodes each further comprising different displays. Furthermore, each display has it own format or interface}. Wee further discloses dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream (Paragraph 4, lines 4-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches transcoding the data and transmitting over a wireless device for display and dynamically downsampling and this is implemented in the system as described in Kim so as to be able to send data wirelessly and to be able to match the resolution to the display capabilities and the channels time varying characteristics.

In regards to Claim 17, Kim in view of Wee discloses a system as described above. Kim further discloses a non-volatile storage medium (Fig.'s 1, 3, 8, element

"storage" & Paragraph 12 & Paragraph 15, line 4) {Interpretation: The reference discloses storing the data corresponding to a lower bit rate on a hard disk which is a non-volatile storage medium as is also disclosed in the instant application on Page 1, Paragraph 3, lines 8-10}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee satisfies the limitations of the claim.

In regards to Claim 18, Kim in view of Wee discloses a system as described above. Wee further discloses streaming the lower bit rate data over a wireless channel, and a more high data rate stream over a wireline channel (Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 98, lines 1-9 & Paragraph 223, lines 4-5). Wee further discloses sending the rate of the data depending on the channel conditions (Paragraph 4, lines 10-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches transcoding the digital data stream depending on the client devices displays and computational capabilities and further the channel conditions, and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to provide a high bit stream to a local device, depending on it capability, since there are no channel effects.

8. Claims 23-29 (computer readable medium) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (PG PUB 2002/0126752 A1) in view of Wee et al. (2003/0041257) and in further view of Carr et al. (6,052,415).

In regards to Claim 23, Kim discloses a method comprising: decoding a digital data stream received at a video decoder (Abstract, line 6 & Paragraph 6 &

Paragraph 63, lines 1-5 & Fig. 1, element 10 & Fig.'s 2-3, element 103) passing a decoded data stream to an encoder (Abstract, line 11 & Paragraph 6 & Paragraph 63, lines 14-16 & Fig. 1, element 30 & Fig.'s 2-3, elements 202, 300); and encoding the decoded data stream at a bit rate below a bit rate of the digital data stream to form a lower bit rate data stream (Abstract, lines 5-6 & Paragraphs 2, 6 & Paragraph 47-48 & Paragraph 63, lines 5-7, 14-15 & Fig. 2, elements 202, 300, 600) {Interpretation: The reference discloses a method for decoding a video signal and down sampling and encoding the decoded signal. Furthermore, down sampling produces a lower bit rate data stream so as to convert a high definition video stream to a standard definition bit stream}. However, Kim does not explicitly disclose implementing the method on a computer readable storage media containing executable computer program instructions executing the method. Furthermore, Kim does not disclose dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream.

Wee discloses transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream (Paragraph 4, lines 4-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches dynamically adjusting the down sampling of the data stream and this is implemented in the apparatus (method) as described in Kim so as to be able to match the resolution to the display capabilities and the channels time varying characteristics. However, Kim in view of Wee does not explicitly disclose

implementing the method on a computer readable storage media containing executable computer program instructions executing the method.

Carr discloses a MPEG decoder implementing the decoding method on a computer readable storage media containing executable computer program instructions executing the method (Claim 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Carr discloses implementing a MPEG decoder in software and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim in view of Wee so as to perform the method of transcoding in software thus providing the method to be implemented on a processor or an integrated chip so as to minimize the complexity of the system and further providing the flexibility of varying the functionality by varying the program instruction depending on the user choice.

In regards to Claim 24, Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr discloses a method as described above. Kim further discloses the method further comprising down sampling the data stream prior to passing the decoded data stream (Abstract, lines 4-6 & Fig. 3, elements 300 & Paragraph 47, lines 6-10 & Paragraph 63, lines 5-7 & Paragraph 116). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr satisfies the limitations of the claim.

In regards to Claim 25, Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr discloses a method as described above. Kim further discloses storing data corresponding to the lower bit rate data stream in a non-volatile storage medium (Fig.'s 1, 3, 8, element

"storage" & Paragraph 12 & Paragraph 15, line 4) {Interpretation: The reference discloses storing the data corresponding to a lower bit rate on a hard disk which is a non-volatile storage medium as is also disclosed in the instant application on Page 1, Paragraph 3, lines 8-10}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr satisfies the limitations of the claim.

In regards to Claim 26, Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr discloses a method as described above. Wee discloses encrypting transcoding the incoming data including bit rate reduction, downsampling, compression so as to provide the date to various different formats (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4, 10-11 & Paragraph 4). Wee further discloses encrypting the lower bit rate data stream (Fig. 3, element 310 & Fig. 7, elements 706 Fig. 16, element 1620 & Paragraph 8, lines 6-9), and busing the encrypted data stream to a distribution interface (Fig. 5, elements 516 & Paragraph 3, lines 1-4 & Paragraph 4, lines 9-14 & Paragraph 6, lines 1-12 & Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 79 & Paragraphs 96-97) {Interpretation: The limitation of busing the encrypted data to a distribution interface is interpreted in light of the specification i.e. transmitting the encrypted data to a display device or a distribution device. The reference discloses transcoding including encrypting the data stream over wired or wireless systems (networks) comprising various different clients including stationary receiving nodes, mobile nodes each further comprising different displays. Furthermore, each display has it own format or interface; furthermore, transmitting the encrypted data over a wired network inherently requires a bus}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches encrypting the lower bit rate data stream and busing the encrypted lower bit rate data stream to a distribution interface and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to provide a secure communication path between multiple different clients to receive and display data accurately. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that each device has it own distribution (display) interface so as to receive the data transmitted appropriately.

In regards to Claim 27, Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr discloses a method as described above. Wee discloses transcoding the streaming data depending on the capacity of the client devices displays and computational capabilities (Paragraph 3, lines 1-4 & Paragraph 97 & Paragraph 98, lines 10-16). Wee further discloses streaming the lower bit rate data over a wireless channel, and a more high data rate stream over a wireline channel (Paragraph 10 & Paragraph 98, lines 1-9 & Paragraph 223, lines 4-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches transcoding the digital data stream depending on the client devices displays and computational capabilities and further the channel conditions, and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to provide a high bit stream to a local device, depending on it capability, and further a lower bit rate stream to remote client device depending on the channel conditions, so as to avoid the corruption of the data due to the channel noise.

In regards to Claim 28, Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr discloses a method as described above. Wee discloses wirelessly transmitting the lower bit rate data stream to a display device (Paragraph 9, lines 1-12 & Paragraph 10, lines 1-8 & Paragraph 96). Therefore, it would have been obvious to o0ne of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Wee teaches wirelessly transmitting the lower bit data stream to a display device and this is implemented in the method as described in Kim so as to be able to transmit the desired data to wireless client devices, thus satisfying the limitations of the claim.

In regards to Claim 29, Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr discloses a method as described above. Kim further discloses a video transcoding apparatus for converting a specific bit rate of MPEG bit stream into a different rate of MPEG stream (Abstract, lines 1-4, 15-17) {Interpretation: The reference discloses converting a HD rated MPEG stream into a NTSC-rated MPEG stream}. Kim further discloses an MPEG encoder (Fig. 3, element 202) {Interpretation: It is inherent in an MPEG encoder to perform compression}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Kim in view of Wee in further view of Carr satisfies the limitations of the claim.

***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sudhanshu C. Pathak whose telephone number is (571)-272-3038. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chieh M. Fan can be reached on (571)-272-3042.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Sudhanshu C. Pathak
Examiner
Art Unit 2611

CHIEH M. FAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER